NOTES ON BOOKS.

MERICAN WRITERS IN ENGLAND-MISCEL-

LANEOUS. The author of the article on American Novels in the current number of The Quarterly Review is Mr. L. J. Jennings, formerly editor of The New-York Times. The applause bestowed of late on such American

novelists as Mr. Henry James and Mr. Howells, seems to Mr. Jennings excessive, and he has made an effort to readjust the balance by censure not less excessive; and by pretty sweeping praise of every American novelist except these two. Mr. Bret Harte is praised, most deservedly; Mr. Brockden Brown is praised; Mr. Gilmore Simms, Mrs. Burpett, Mr. Cable, Mr. Sylvester Judd, Hawthorne, Poe, Cooper, and the author of "Democracy" -of all these Mr. Jennings finds something amiable to say. Of Mr. James and Mr. Howells nothing is too bad to say. "One little book of Hawthorne's," the British pub-lie is teld, "is worth all the labored and tedlous writings of the novelists who boast of having founded a new school of fiction, based upon the principle that the best novelist is he who has no story to tell." These two unhappy young men have " turned to novel-writing as a pleasant means of acquiring profit and reputation without any natural gifts for the work, and without any true insight into its nature." They cannot invent a plot, they have no imagination, they are not really American, they puff each other in the same magazine, with accompanying portraits softened down from the originals, their compositions are feeble and dreary, their splendors are borrowed. Mr. James's "Daisy Miller" is remarkable for artificial manuerisms and tawdry smartness. The plot of "The American" is chaotic, and Newman an impossible character. The "Portrait of a Lady" does not contain a single in-

teresting incident. Mr. Howells's "Modern Instance" contains no narrative which could not be teld in ten lines. His men and women are stillted, unnatural, brutal. Both writers belong to the "sourious" American school; and the final criticism on this sort of American novels is that they are not American and not novels.

You have had before now a hint of the offence

which Mr. James and Mr. Howells, especially Mr. Howells, had committed. If they had been content to write readable stories and say nothing about it, this attack would hardly have been made. Time was when The Quarterly, in a fine Protectionist spirit, would have resented the intrusion of foreigners into the English market. But that is not the animus of the present article. Mr. James's panegyric on Mr. Howells by itself might have passed without much notice. But when it was found that Mr. Howells was in turn, or in return, writing on Mr. James, there came a natural outery against so flagrant a case of mutual admiration Mr. Howells's extraordinary theory of novelwriting, and still more extraordinary criticisms on Thackeray and Dickens, followed, and provoked what I must say appears to be a very genuine indignation. You could not expect an Englishman to sit down quietly under the amazing announcement of Mr. Howells that " the art of fiction had become a finer art in our day than it was with Dickens and Thackeray; that we could not suffer the confidential attitude of the latter now nor the mannerism of the former, and that these great men are of the past-they and their methods and interests." There is still here a great though surely lessening public for Dickens. There is a great and ever greater public for thackeray. What Mr. Jennings has done to express the anger a great many people felt at Mr. Howells's remarks. He has, with some superfluous military energy, carried the war into the enemy's camp, and gone about burning and killing whatever he found in his way. His savageries are of a kind not now applanded in civilized warfare, but he cannot do Mr. Howells as much barm as Mr. Howells has done himself.

'Mr. Isaacs," the most recent of American successes in fiction, is not mentioned for good or for evil by Mr. Jennings. I hear that the whole of the first edition has been sold by Messrs, Macmillan, and that the demand does not cease. A new novel by Mr. Crawford may shortly be expected; meantime favorable judgments on his first effort continue to appear.

The Quarterly devotes a serious article to Mr. Henry George's "Progress and Poverty;" not because the writer thinks Mr. George has made new discoveries in political economy, nor because he has stated old sophisms with fresh plausibility. But he says, justly enough, that a book which appeals to the prejudices and interests of the uneducated or of the half-educated, and which has really attracted their attention and obtained a wide circulation cannot be disposed of by a sneer at the author as a charlatan. Mr. George's proposal is a proposal, urged with the utmost plainness, for the wholesale and indiscriminate plunder of all landed proprietors. "We say plunder, and we use the word advisedly; that and that alone will express Mr. George's meaning." That a book with such an object should be gravely handled in such a periodical implies of course that the author has done his mischievous work with ability, and the reviewer recognizes his ability fully enough, perhaps too fully. He credits Mr. George also with good intentions; regards him as a man who seeks, after his fashion, to save and not

to ruin civilization. And he says: to ruin civilization. And he says:

We purpose presently to show in detail that in all his main positions he is as false to fact as the most crack-brained astrologer, and as lostile to society in his proposals as the most malignant criminal; but in spite of this he is himselfreither criminal nor crack-brained. In tone and in moral me hod he betrays many faults and weaknesses. His self-conceit is inordinate, his temper is often petulaut, his finer feelings are so tainted by self-consciousness that he can rarely express them without striking an attitude; and his practical programme, as we have seen, tude; and his practical programme, as we have seen

That is all true enough, but how far truth in the pages of a six shilling quartery is likely to reach the readers of Mr. George's sixpenny pamphlet, is another question. The lanes and back alleys of which our reviewer speaks are not places in which ponderous periodicals circulate. I find in a provincial paper of to-day a further account of the success obtained by Mr. George's book. His doctrines says this writer, are rapidly permeating the masse.

in some of our large towns.

Mr. George's silly book in its cheap edition has obtained a large circulation, and its principal doctrine is being popularized by means of lectures. The doctrine itself is so pleasing to penniless persons that it is not surprising it should be readily swallowed by those who know little of the laws of political secondary.

political economy. Some eminent economists, adds he, are writing answers to the book, among others the Duke of Argyll. But what is wanted is an organization to meet the organization of those who find it to their interest to circulate Mr. George's poisonous pamphlet. He, I dare say, assumes that its present wide popularity is spontaneous. It is nothing of the kind. His book is pushed by a clique of people who are hostile to the existing land system and who are not over scrupulous as to the means they use to shake its solid foundations.

The article on Alison's Autobiography in the same periodical is by Mr. Hayward ;-good natured enough but contemptuous. Not the least interesting point In it is the reviewer's answer to Alison's complaint that his History was never noticed in The Quarterly because he had anticipated Croker, who meant to do a book on the French Revolution, and whose influence, says Alison, was then paramount in the review. Mr. Hayward retorts:

view. Mr. Hayward retorts:

If Mr. Croker meditated a book on the same subject he could hardly have been deterred by the prior appearance of one composed on such a plan; and it never seems to have occurred to the disappointed author that the silence of The Quarterly was susceptible of a more charitable interpretation; that the pid personal friend, not being able to say conscientiously what he would have wished to say of the book, adopted the least embarrassing alternative of

Which is only one more proof of the unwisdom of entering upon a controversy with an adversary sure of the last word. Alison's book, however, is so dead that another stab or hit can do it no harm.

I asked a French bookseller in London this week for a copy of the first edition of M. Alphonse Daudet's "L'Evangeliste." His answer was that his first parcel from the publisher in Paris contained copies of the second edition and of the thirty-second, but none of the first. The Paris publisher is of opinion that nothing succeeds like success, and that the uscript is in the publishers hands. Publishers have for the copyright.

public will buy a book readily if induced to believe | been in the habit of meeting authors' views on this But it is only with authors of the first rank, or authors whose books are sure of a great sale, that this plan can be tried. At least 15,000 copies of hands. M. Daudet's book must have been printed off in advance of publication-perhaps twice that number. issue and not less than 500 of succeeding issues. And it pretty frequently happens that copies bearing no number on the title are reserved for Paris, where original editions are always in demand. What Parisian could imagine that an outsider-an Englishman or any other barbarian-could know or

care about such nice distinctions? I have since seen a paragraph in a Paris paper to the effect that 30,000 copies of M. Alphonse week. Popularity, I admit, is not always a proof direct Mr. Saintsbury's attention to the fact. Pergive him more than four lines in the next edition of which might easily be better than it is.

The Times begins its notice of the new edition of Richardson's novels (to be completed in 12 vols., 8vo) with the characteristic remark that the two volumes now published are "well bound." It is difficult to discover any special merit in the brown cloth boards which inclose these printed sheets. The binding has, however, one positive and now very common fault. The lower edges of the paper are cut into so deeply that the, bottom margin is narrower than the top; and this is always unsightly. Messrs. Sotherans' re-issue of this classic is fairly well printed, but I apprehend that the edition of Mangin, published in 1811, in 19 volumes, er. Svo, will still be preferred by the amateur who does not care to be at the pains of collecting the

Of anthologies there is no end, but Messrs, Kegan Living English Poets," which has more to recomnend it than such collections commonly have. The Preface assures us that the editors (for they are more than one) have worked on a novel principle. They dim at no casual or desultory assemblage of beautiful poems, but one which should present in chronological order examples of the highest attainment, and none but the highest, of the principal poets of our own age. And they have succeeded pretty well. By some magic or other they have conjured away the usual copyright difficulties and given us samples of nearly every poet whose name would be much sought in such a book, and of some who would not. And the printing is good, the type large, the paper rough, the parchment binding perhaps too asthetic, but not without interest. And nobody could read the Preface without perceiving that the editorswhoever they may be, for they are not namedhave gone prayerfully to work, and performed their | story. task in a spirit of singular solemnity. G. W. S.

MAGAZINE CHANGES AND PERSONAL MAT-TERS.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG LONDON, January 27 After some changes of plan, it is now definitely ettled (subject to any future unsettlement) that Messis. Macmillan are not to publish a new Review for Mr. John Morley to edit. Instead of a new Reof the magazine will remain as at present, except that the number of pages may be increased. Needless to say that in character it will undergo a total | sent through the port rouses in him a glow of pic as he likes.

that the evidence of informers must be received gifts did not include a single dittiable article for preaching sedition, the British public is bid to ook across the Channel and see how much more violent articles M. Rochefort prints with impunity in sented in this seductive dress. But I suspect not a few of Mr. Morley's readers are beginning to ask themselves how much further he requires them to The Fortnightly, he used to take even a stronger line than in The Pall Mall. If he pursues it in Macmillan, the readers of that respectable periodical will experience novel sensations. It is in May next that

The same publishers have it in contemplation to issue in the coming autumn the first number of a new illustrated magazine. Of this Mr. J.; Comyns Carr, one of the soundest and best writers who now have much to say on Art, will be the editor. This new periodical is not to be devoted to art, but to be made attractive by art. We are to see, in short, whether an English illustrated magazine can hold its own with Harper's and The Century, both of which, I suppose, are now domesticated in England. I presume, though I do English artists and English engravers, or on European if not exclusively on English. So here at last is the answer to the despairing appeal of the Eng-lish critic to the English publisher not to abandon apt to have a surfeit of guessing. the field without an effort to his American rival. The shilling magazine referred to in one of the literary journals as about to be reduced in price to sixpence is The Cornhill, published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, and edited, since Mr. Leslie Stephen's resignation, by Mr. James Payn. The change will perhaps take effect in July, but I be-

lieve it is not yet quite resolved on. The following editorial paragraph is to be found

in Macmillan's Magazine for February: Many inquiries having been made as to the delay in the conclusion of "Fortune's Fool" the proprietors think it due to themselves to say that their only reason for stopping its publication has been their inability to obtain the remaining chapters from the author. It is hoped that Mr. Hawsthorne will send them, in which case they will at once be printed.

If Mr. Julian Hawthorne has any care for his reputation in England he will do well to pay heed to this rather stringent remark to his address. Even a line of polite apology to the proprietors and readers of the periodical which he has so long left in the lurch would be better than nothing. Thus far he has not given himself the trouble to answer or even acknowledge their repeated requests for more manuscript. And what makes Mr. Hawthorne's conduct the more difficult to excuse is the fact (which Mesers. Macmillan good-naturedly omit to state) that he has for private circulation in 1850. Dr. Brown had been paid in full for the novel of which he refuses to supply the conclusion. Even should be return even more, enthusiasms-in literature. Of a passage the money for which he fails to hand over the promsed equivalent, he could not repay his publishers for their loss. It is no light thing for a periodical to appear to play false with its readers; to begin a story and not finish it ;-and some of the letters to the English and American essayists will soon be which Messrs. Macmillan refer so mildly were very violent in tone. Mr. Hawthorne's breach of contract threatens to injure his fellow-authors as well. It is often to their convenience to receive pay, or pay in part, for a serial novel before the entire man-

that a great many people have already bought it. point. But I hear that the present case has led more than one publisher to declare that in future he will pay nothing till he has the whole novel in his

Sundry Englishmen, one hears, are to appeal to the French Government in behalf of Prince Krapot-An edition in Frenchimeans usually 1,000 of the first | kine, lately and justly condemned at Lyons to five years' penal servitude. Dr. Richardson, Mr. Henry Maudesley and others are mentioned, and Mr. Joseph Cowen, no doubt, would join the band if his own name were not in too evil odor with the Continental police. The appeal is to be on the ground that the Prince is a student of science, and advocates anarchy from the purest motives. No doubt he does, and nobody has any more animosity against him than he has against the classes whom he desires to Daudet's romance had been sold during the first despoil, or the society he seeks to convulse and overthrow. But it is for the general interest that of literary merit, but I wish somebody would kindly | Prince Krapotkine should pursue his meditations on the werits of chaos during five years to come in perhaps it would lead him to read M. Daudet, and to feet seclusion. Well-meaning Dr. Richardson and his coadjutors will, it is safe to say, take nothing his History of French Literature; a good book, by their motion. A French Government which has once got a parcel of dynamite under lock and key may be trusted to keep it there. -

The controversy about the Brabourne peerage has come to an end, for the present, with a letter from Mr. Grenville Berkeley withdrawing his charge and regretting his attacks. This step Mr. Berkeley takes because Lord Monson, to whom Lord Brabourne submitted Mr. Gladstone's letter, is of opinion that it need not be published in full, and Mr. Berkeley is therefore without the means of substantiating his accusation that Lord Brabourne solicited his promotion. But I fancy more will some day be heard of the matter. Lord Brabourne is an extremely unpopular man; disliked by Liberals for his desertion of the party to whom he owes everything he is, and despised by the Conservatives, to whom is has transferred his services. Nor does anybody doubt that Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen did, directly or indirectly, cause it to be made known to Mr. Paul & Co, have issued a fresh one under the title Gladstone that he desired and expected a peerage, or that he became Lord Brabourne in consequence of this importunity. But the world at large will hardly keep its cars open forever to hear the latest goesip about a man who is politically discredited and of no personal weight in public life.

> I copy from Mr. Bowles's paper, without extra charge, this exciting paragraph:

> A cierk in a Government office wrote an anonymous letter to the Standard making e-right compaints. A high official from the office called on the editor of The Standard and gently required to know the writer of the letter. The editor sent down for two full-grawn compositors, and the high official was conveyed from the premises in a most understind manner.

After this I hope we shall hear no more about Mr. Mudford's retirement. Or was it Mr. Woods who performed this service? I hope, in any case, noody will come forward to contradict so pleasing a

Mr. Richard A. Proctor is a gentleman more of less known in the United States, where he has travelied, lectured, made money and received goo treatment. He has not been scalped, nor robbed, nor blown up in a steamboat. But he is not bappy. and he has written to The Times to say why. The causes of his distress are various, and as space is precious I cannot enumerate them all. Or, perhaps, they may all be summed up in the awful word Cusview we are to have an old magazine in new hands, tom-House. With that decorous reserve of style and the editorship of the existing Macmillan is to pass under the control of the ex-editor of The public the gross wrong-doings of Custom-House officials in America; the protective system maintained by positions for the benefit of certain classes; and the paltry swindlings to which it gives rise. To the grosser frauds and the paltry swindlings to which it gives rise. To the grosser frauds and the paltry swindlings alike Mr. Froctor is sternly opposed. The levying of duty on a book sent through the port rouses in him a glow of pic-standard fractions. The second of the first standard fractions and the second of the first standard fractions and the second of the first standard fractions. The second of the first standard fractions are standard fractions and the paltry swindlings to which it gives rise. The second for American teachers.

Free class for American teachers. fortnightly. Mr. George Grove retires, having more officials in America; the protective system on his hands in the way of music, musical dictionaries, and other matters, than he can conveniently fit of certain classes; and the paltri combine with monthly editing. The form and price swindlings to which it gives rise. To the greecer transformation. Mr. Morley is to have free scope, turesque vituperation: "In New-York, as in the and to talk as much politics and political economy | Garden of Eden, Satan sits hard by the tree of knowledge." Satan, I fear, is our triend Judge knowledge. Satan, I lear, as our friend as badly as Literature, however, will not be neglected, and in Mr. Morley's literary work his friends of every political hue will rejoice—which is more than some of litical hue will rejoice—which is more than some of wort to send at Xmas tide sundry presents to his wont to send at Xmas tide sundry presents to his wort to send at Xmas tide sundry presents to his wort to send at Xmas tide sundry presents to his wort to send at Xmas tide sundry presents to his story of the relatives to America, a fact which makes one us can always do over his new wife's relatives in America, a fact which makes one radicalism on sundry political questions. regret that the lamented Artemus Ward is no longer Week by week The Pall Mall Gazette, to with us. I am sure Judge Robertson's friends will be distressed to know that he has been obstructing ties, is becoming more and more hopolessly com- this amuable flow of domestic harmony. Mr. Proc promised on Irish matters—more and more openly | tor's wife's relatives have not received these proofs in favor of Home Rule, and more dogmatically certain that the plunge into the bottomless pit which son has seized them. They were, says Mr. Proctor, underlies Home Rule will have to be taken. At odd | easy prey to that greedy customs collector; -- " also moments it gives voice to notions of social reform voter," adds he, with charming negligence of manwhich its more sober readers cannot but regard as | ner. "All is fish that comes to his rather dirty net. menacing. When the Government lays hands What makes Judge Robertson's conduct the more on a score of Irish assassins, The Pall Mall warns us utterly inexcusable is the fact that Mr. Proctor's with caution. When an Irish editor is sent to prison | Proctor is an authority (at times) on comets, and i would be rash to dispute his competence as an ex true that the seized gifts were Paris. When a screeching harridan like Louise dutiable, why complain of the "National Michel, of whom Paris will no more, seeks an Legislature ?" Let him stick to Judge Robertson audience in London, the same journal gravely dis-cusses her ravings. And so on. It is all done with violating the law. Let him complain to Lord so masterly a power of statement and in so pure a Granville, or to Judge Folger who may perhaps literary form as to secure attention and admira- be trusted to mete out justice upon his fellow-extion from those who most dishke the doctrines pre- Judge. Mr. Proctor is so much in the habit of dealing with celestial magnitudes and multitudes that | HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY. he is not content to fasten his gage and his stigma on an individual offender. His non-dutiable gifts go with him on the road he is now travelling. In "lie there the prey of the great Nation which has the Eagle for its National emblem, but, judged by its Customs, might much more appropriately take the Raven." The sarcasm is withering, but not original. But I suppose any stick is good enough to they are to be handed over to Mr. Morley's tender | beat Projectionists with. Mr. Proctor, it is easy to see, expected with confidence the sympathy of the Anti-Protectionist public of Great Britain. It is the more painful to have to say that the Anti-Protectionist public of Great Britain is an ungrateful pub lic, and only laughs at Mr. Proctor.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Society of Murray Hill and the heroes of Wall Street are said to be satirically treated the next volume of the Name" series. It is to be called not know, that Messrs. Macmillan will rely on Daughter of the Philistines." The publishers of anonymous series, by the way, ought to remember that there is such a thing as running a good apt to have a surfeit of guessing.

A large number of distinguished American naturalists are engaged in preparing under the supervision of Dr. Cones and Mr. Kingsley a popular cyclopædia of natural history. It is to be entitled "The Standard Library of Natural History," and will be published in six large octavo

volumes richly illustrated. Mr. Henry James's comedy of "Daisy Miller" will make its first appearance in the April Atlantic, and will run through three numbers. Mr. James' latest contribution to that magazine is a careful, neatly-phrased, indeed, rather finical criticism on

Salvini's acting. Mr. Robert Browning's forthcoming volume is not to have an original title. "Jocoseria" is a name worn by a favorite book of jest and anecdote printed in Latin in the seventeenth century, the compiler being Otho Melander. The owner of a of the rare first edition mentions in Blackwood that the story of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" appears therein under the title De Diabolo horrenda historia-the Piper turning out to be none other than Sathanas himself.

The late Dr. John Brown's library was sold the other day in Edinburgh, and over \$160 was paid for a copy of Ruskin's Poems collected and printed many favorite books, for he had strong likings-or or of a whole paper that seemed to him perfect in workmanship, as well as in conception, he used to

say that it was "done to the quick." A volume of essays by the most distinguished printed by the Putnams, under the title of "Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists."

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is about to bring out two volumes of artistic memoirs under the title of "Ma Vie au Théatre." She is to receive \$20,000

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MINES AND MINING.

The Mining Stock Markets last week gave more favorable indications than they have before for a long time of a revival in activity. The transactions in all stocks were not as great as they were during the preceding week, but the dealings were better distributed and not confined to operations in the fancies, as they before have been. Prices, however, show few important changes, though the general tendency was upward. Yesterday the markets were less active than on preceding days, and for some stocks he prices were not sustained. Bassick sold down to 9 and Robinson to 1. Sonora Consolidated was active and higher at 30 cents and Elko at 9@11 cents. Green Mountain was off to 78 cents. Silver King was irregular at 1034@114 and Horn Silver was steady at 542. The Comstocks were fairly steady.

The Father de Smet Consolidated Gold Mining Company has declared its dividend No. 26, of 20.

Company has declared its dividend No. 26, of 20 cents a share, payable at the office of Laidlaw & Co., No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, on February 28. Transfer books will close on February 21.

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGES.

	mg.	eár.	cial.		E. L.	E.L.
Alice	2.90	3.00	2.90	3.00	100:	1.200
Alla Montana	.10	.10	.09	.10	2.700	5,300
Amie		21	.91	.26	.2100	500
		21		.19	2.700	1000
Harcelons						100
Sassick			:20	.20	1,800	200
Big Plitsburg		31		34	200	100
Bradshaw		19.8	1.00		4.000	Suit
Barwer.	1.00	1.05	1,00		4,5000	1.000
Calaveras	.02	09	.02	:24	3,100	1,000
California,	24	.25	.24			
Cherokee	.06	_06	.06	.06	1.400	
Chrysolite	1.40		1.40	1.40	100	****
	08	1.9	08		2,100	100
Con. Coal.	C27 100	27.00	27.0	27,00	m 2000	* 0.0
Con. Verginia				.53	2.400	1,93
Becatur	1 112	12	.12	1.12	2,500	1,000
Onrango	.09	.09	.00	309	1,500	
			-69	.11		4,100
Elko		-56	.53	56	5.300	4441
Enterprise Con		10.00	10.00	10,00	100	
FRIPRA COB	95711004	1114	.03	.03		200
Gold Strine		.60	30		377	20:
Grand Prize	.60	- 200	.78	.78		100
Green Mountain	78	78	4:17	1.53	0.000	200
Hall-Anderson	1.55	1.05	1.50	1.53	****	1,100
Harlem	1:49	1.15	1.10	1.15	33.55	2,400
Hitserma,	.01	.04	.403	03	wenny	2,400
dorn Salver	10,5068	5.75	56,653	5.75	130	200
Hually	.16	10	.10	,10	700	7.00
Imperial.		07	.07	.07		2600
Larr Chief	243	4.2	12.	26.6	2,100	31.0
Little Fillwourg		63	.63	4578	3(11)	200
Marriand Coal		17,00		17.00		100
Mary and Cont.		6.25	6.25	6.25	150	200
Navate. North Belle Isle t	.65	.55	.50	,55	5000	300
North Belle Tain torrect	1000	3.25		8.25	100	200
Ophit	3.25		3120	34	3,1000	200
Brienta and Miller	1.4	14	1.4		1.200	-
Red Elephant	.07	.08	.07	,08	160	700
HISTON BUB.	11775	,606	0.6886	.08	7,000	500
Southern Con	1.65	1.10	1,399	5.00		DITTU
feathe of Arthona	.57	.57	1302	507	9580	200
sterra Grandel	2,73	2.75	2,75	2.73	8000	254)
Atmosph Newspita	28, 45 (3)	3.00	31,60	30,60	11010	
Silver King	11.00	01.130	10.75	11.10		- 480
sonora Con	1	.3	.034	.30		9,500
District Control of the Control of t	107	100	117	07	3,300	700
south Pacific		5.88	D. D.		10	
Standard Con		.01	,114			-
state Line, Nov 1 & 4	134		.07	.07	4.5000	3,000
State Line. Not 2 de 3	.07	0.07		250		3,200
Suire funnet.	(00)	400	21	.22	2,000	1350(11)
Paynor-Publication	18	18	.18	18	2,84	Secre
Union Can	4.00		4.00	4,00	1000	200
Vicina.	.603	-190	.80	.80	2000	200

* huyer 30; t seller 30; ; buyer 10.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The north end Com-tock shares closed active and firm, and the im-reasion prevails that they will improve. Specula-tion at the Exchange for the past three days has sen largely in the stock of the Spring Valley een largely in th

The bullion-producing mines shipped the usual mounts ouring the past week. amounts ouring the past week.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 17.—A new company has been organized in London to work the famous feman name, which is now said to promise well the articles of association were filled with the Secretary of the Territory on Wednesday. The capital

retary of the Territors on Wednesday. The capital is £700,000 in £10 shares.

Drivers, Feb. 17.—In the suit of Mrs. Seymour Rogers against the Robert E. Lee Mining Company a compromise was effected this week, the terms of which have not been made public. The case has excited much interest in this State, having been in the courts since April, 1880. Lately the decisions have been in inver of the company, and the comprehate may doubtless be attributed to this fact.

Bullion valued at \$77,769 68 was received in New-York on Saturday from the mines, making a total for the week of \$280,447 63.

The total sales of mining stocks in New-York the past week are officially reported by the two Exchanges at 525,085 shares.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

No person who is interested in the building No person who is interested in the outside up of the petroleum speculation in New-York will fail to comment the proposition for a union of the three Exchanges that deal in the certificates of the United Pipe Lines. Hence the appointment of a committee by the New-York Mining Stock Exchange to see what can be done to bring about such a consolidation is a wise and timely step. The practical difficulties in the was of success of course are great. The natural jeal onsy between the old and the new Petroleum Exchanges, and the relative financial conditions of the two organiza-tics, will render an agreement upon the terms of union With the enlarged circle of speculators in and the increased banking facilities now supplied for carrying it, tuere is no reason why the course of time, New-York should not become as

The speculation in crude oil last week lacked no variety The speculation in crude oil last week lacked no variety in fluctuations. The extreme range of price was 7 cents a barrel, and the oscillations were frequent and particularly creatic. The dealings were large, amounting at the New York Petroleum Exchanges to 26,024,000 burdel, against 10,172,000 barrels for the previous week. The selling movement, which began on Salurday a week ago, was continued up to Wednesday af ernoon. Opening at \$1 0173,\$1 0214, the price declined to 963cc. The market threatened to become "panicky," and a vigorous effort was made by the large sellers, who did not wish it to break out of their control, to check the docume. A reaction to \$1 02 was brought about, but after that the price fell to 983cc. The full effect of the covering of short sales was not felt until Thursday, when \$1 033s was reached. With a change of the room traders to "bulls" avann, however, the market began to lose its vigor, and, accompanying a heavy strinkings in the volume of business, the price same to \$1 014s at the close. the market began to lose its vigor, and, accompanying a heavy strinkage in the volume of business, the price sank to \$1.013 at the close.

Of no importance were the developments in the oil regions, the coming in of one dry well being offset by the coming in of one dry well being offset by the entrance of another well as a small producer. The market ended so featureless as to defy prediction as to tals week's probable course. With most tracers the feelings is that the market is in a situation where sales or purchases alike seem to threaten danger. The returns of the Pipe Lines continue to fail to bear out the common belief that the consumption is fast over-taking the production. Up to February 14 the runs from the weis amounted to \$35.770 barrels, a daily average of \$9,698 barrels. Up to February 15 the deliveries from the Pipe Lines are perted to be \$91,857 barrels, a daily average of \$9,457 barrels. The amount courtered to February 16 was only \$55,532 barrels, a daily average of \$9.400 barrels. Here is indicated an average excess of production for half of this month of about 20,000 barrels aday.

The total transactions in certificates for the week at

New York Petroleum Exchange..... New York Mining Stock Exchange. The range of prices for the week was:

N. Y. Pet. Nat. Pet. 101 % 102 % 103 % 103 % 26 % 105 % 101 % 101 % STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Ballinger, Feb. 17,—Cotton steady: Middlings, 10 tec. Flour steady; Howard street and Western Superior, \$3 62.29 \$4.20; do. Extra, \$4 62.29 \$5.25, do. Family, 20 25.0 to. Ro. Bio Mills Super, \$3 75.24 \$5.0; do. Extra, \$7.75, do. Wheat Superior, \$3 62.29 \$1.20; do. Extra, \$4 62.29 \$1.20; do. Wheat Feb. 12.35 \$1.20; do. Western Winter Red \$1.20; do. No. 1 Maryland, \$1.20 \$1.20; do. Western Winter Red \$1.20; do. No. 1 Maryland, \$1.20 \$1.20; do. Western Winter Red \$1.20; do. Milled, \$2.20; do. Western Winter Red \$1.20; do. Milled, \$2.20; do. Western Winter, \$1.25 \$1.20; do. Milled, \$2.20; do. 1.20; do. 1.20; do. Milled, \$2.20; do. 1.20; do. 1.20; do. Milled, \$2.20; do. 1.20; do. Milled, \$2.20; do. 1.20; do.

Wheat bisher, Reggiar, 1115-281 113, February, \$81113, March: \$1 123, April: \$1 174 May: #2#827s all the year Rejected, 71-27.c.; No. 2 Chicago 8prins, \$1 105 No. 3 do. 955-2c.; No. 2 ted Winter, \$1 105 Corn higher at 555-c. No. 2 ted Winter, \$1 105 Corn higher at 555-c. Soil the year, Rejected, 51c. May: \$15-c. all the year, Rejected, 51c. March: \$05-c. April: \$4-c. May: \$42-c. June: 355-c. all the year, Rejected, 51c. March: \$105-c. April: \$4-c. May: \$42-c. June: 355-c. all the year, Rejected, 33c. Ryo firmer at 65c. Barley casier at \$4c. Flarx-eed in her at \$1 30 on track: Good Crushing on track \$1 28; Rejected, \$1 20; Choice Russian, \$1 14. Butter alpher: Creamery, fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Dauree, good to choice, 20-25-c.; fair to fancy, 20-25 c. Passed Hogs higher at \$12-25 c. Dauree, \$17-25 c. March: \$18-25 c. March: \$18 -ACTUAL SALES. - SUARES SOLD Open High Low-Pinn Am. N. v. of oush
Labitaphia, Feb. 17.—From firm and in good demand,
ern satras, \$3.26; Minnesota do, clear, ±.75;
cean Patents, Goon, £750; Core Meas nominal,
y, wheat No. 2 Res February, \$1.184. Res Entirely
mai. Corn—Sail Mixed, thats and grain depot, determined.

LITERFOOL, Feb. 17.—12:30 b. m.—Cotton dult: Middling Unlands. 3-5a: Orleans. do. 50°-ad. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for specultion and export. Becomes, 10.30 bales, including 1,000 Machine Chanes, March and April delivery, 54°-ad. Low Middling clause. March and April delivery, 54°-ad. and 50°-36°, do. April and May delivery, 56°-ad. 50°, May and June delivery, 56°-ad. do. August and Successful delivery, 56°-ad. and 50°-ad. do. August and Successful delivery, 56°-ad. and 50°-ad. do. Cotober and November delivery, 56°-ad. Futures dul.

to Prance. bales: coastwise. bales: stock, 78,632
bales.

14178870N. Feb. 17-Cotton steady, Middling, 16c; Low
Middling, 9-c. Good Ordinary, 8-c. net receipts 2,911
bales, goos, 5,60; bales, exports to Great Britain. bales, to France. bales, to the Continent 1, 150 bales, 150; bales, to the Continent 1, 150 bales, 150; bales, coastwise. bales; sales, 1,50; bales, stock, 81,079 bales, Middling, 9-2c; Low
Middling, 9-2c, 16c; to trinary, 16c; net receipts, 1,04
bales, goos, 16c; to these exports, coastwise, 1,27; bales, sales, 10; bales, and 2, 45,80 bales.

Ngw.0g*avx, feb. 1; Cotton quiet, Middling, 9-2c; Low
Middling, 9-3c; Good Ordinary, 15-c; net receipts, 3,10 bales, gross, 38-8 bales; exports to France. bales; to
Great Britain 4,00 bales, coastwise. bales; it
Great Britain 4,00 bales, bales, 5,000 bales, last evening, 2,000 bales, sales, 153,41 bales.

Navannah Feb 17-ciotton steady; Middling, 9-3c; Low
Middling, 9-3c; Good Ordinary, 8-3c; net receipts, 2,415
bales, goos, 2,419 bales exports coastwise. 1,70 bales,
to Great Britain, bales, to the Continent, bales,
to Great Britain, bales, to the Continent, bales,
bales, 2,300 bales; last evening, 750 bales, stock.

For other Market Reports re: Third Page.

Situations Wanted -- Lemales.

ATMLLE, EKSTROM'S Swedish, French and A German Employment Office ladies will flat range be servente-cooks. Limitrosses, waitrosses, chambernalis and affire for general housework. I say units servente butlers, footness, e.c. MLLLLA CHATROM, No. 178 Lexington-ave, oct. 31 st at. Now York.

Al -SWEDISH, French, German and Eng-wilt resee, hely smalls, nersee, parlormaids, girls for gen-eral housework, butters, wattermen, emediane, gardeners, useful men and boys. CARL GRIMSKOLD, 1,148 Broad-way, N. 7.

CHAMBERWORK, HOUSEWORK, WAIT-CHAMBERMAID-By neat German girl as CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable educated German giri as chambermaid and waitress: best references. Call at 851 26 ave., third floor. CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a tidy and whiling; makes sainds, sorres wines, e.e., careful of sliver and glass; understands her business and is good and king to children; can sew well, Call at 272 6th ave., between 17th and 18th sts.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined person as amanucasis; singer; reader and needlewoman knowledge of nursing; compensation moderate; family mending, \$1 a day; city reference. Address S. BLAKE, Fox 133, 92 Kast 14th-st., Advertisement office.

COOK, HOUSEWORK, &c .- By a capable Seorch girl for city or country; an excellent cook and first-rate numbers; not afraid to work, willing, solver and honcot, next and tidy. Call at 272 6th-ave., between 17th and 18th-ats. COOK.—By a first class French cook; thoronghiy capable, industrious, economical and a good

oughly capable, industrious conomical and a good manager; references. Call at 602 oth ave, between 35th and 36th sts. first floor. COOK.—By a good family cook, Freich; has good references and is fair cook; wages \$20. 602 6th ave. first floor JAUQUIN. HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do housework in a small private family: eity or country; references: steady home waspes moderate. C. N., 92 East 14th-st. Advertisement Office.

AUNDRESS.—First-class, colored, with un-Li surpassed facilities, wishos a few more families' washing, by the dozen or week; references it st class. Call or address MARY E. GORDON, 128 West 30th st. NEW EPISCOPAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

-First class servants for all situations at their NEW PARLORS, 52 East 12th-st.

Sitnations Wanted -- Males.

A SSISTANT BARTENDER OF OYSTER COACHMAN.—A first-class conclumen, one who understands his business in all its branches; strictly temperate; married; best of references; no objection to the country. Call of address B. R., 319 West 42d af.

GARDENER.—By a single man of extensive practice, and thoroughly skilled in the proper management of hot and cold grapertes, that houses, rose growing, vegetable forcing of all kinds mushroom growing, and a thorough knowledge of all outdoor departments; well versed is laving out grounds, &c. Address GARDENER, Box 100, Tribune Office.

GARDENER.—By a single German; can take outline charge of a gentleman's place; thoroughly experienced in every branch—terchia fruits vegetables, nower-gardening and carpet-bods, erectine horizontal buildines, laying out ground and general in scorpe gardening; good reference. OARDENER, cox 139, rithune offices. GARDENER.—By a first-class gardener; mar-

ANITOR or PORTER—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man with good reference, as or, for an apartment house, school or offices, or as light er in commercial or manufacturing house. Address J. are MRS. L. B. ELV, 29 mast 29th-st. PORTER, DRIVER or USEFUL-MAN.—By a young American, age 24; strong, whiting and not atraid of hard work; good references and security if necessary. Address PHILLIP DWYER, 23 West-st.

SHIPPING CLERK or PORTER.—By a German-American, age 20; single; five years' experience and best of reterences; good penman, well educated and willing to be generally useful. Address N. SCHINDLER, 173 Forsythe st.

WAITER—By a colored waiter who has 15 mendable and a thorough servant, Call at 602 6th-ave.

tjelp Wanted.

WANTED. - An office clerk and assistant